# BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

The Politicians Who Make War.

THE PEOPLE WHO FEEL IT.

Attitude of the Belgian Liberals Toward Bismarck.

THE ELEMENTS OF WAR.

Belgian Troops Weary of Unprofitable Peace.

BRUSSELS, ADril 21, 1875. What is given to the world as political information is too often derived from persons to whom the events of contemporary history are nothing more than a source of pleasurable interest, and the latest news merely an agreeable excitement at breakfast time, when the papers come in. On the Continent of Europe, again, it is the loungers at the cafes of the great capitals who manufacture diplomatic complications, or, at least, frequently invest them with an importance they never originally possessed. These gentlemen would not probably suffer much in the event of war or revolution-possibly the evening glass of absinthe might become a couple of cents dearer. No more serious calamity would be likely to befall them. Notwithstanding the recollections of 1870, capitals seldom know the horrors of war; and Paris herself may be considered to have been leniently treated, when the inte of Strasburg, of Gaeta and of Sebastopol is remembered.

But there is another class of men who lay no claim to the intellectual rank of politicians and jet whose views are really worth more than all the orations of parliaments and congresses put together. An body may have seen a shoemaker eloquently proving to an unfortunate customer that a tight boot fits him admirably. The shoe-maker is not to wear the boot nimself, and his rnetoric has far other ends in view than the ease and nappiness of another man. So it is with the statesmen and with the peasantry of a country, especially the peasantry of the irontier. The peasantry have to wear the boot; the statesmen have only to talk about it. When it is said that the Prusso-Belgian question has caused "a lively emotion" at Brussels, the statement may or may not be true. It is, however, perfectly certain that Walloon farmers and the petty shopkeepers of Verviers and Laege, of Spa and Arion, on the eastern frontier, read the first accounts of the sifficulty with very gloomy faces as they sat over their lambic or faro. For them war would mean instant military occupation by a hostile force, heavy requisitions, the shooting of priests and the burning of homesteads on the slightest misunderstanding." On the other hand, the borderers-of a certain degree of intelligence and understanding-are naturally more cosmopolitan than the rest of their compatriots. An inhabitant of Weikenraedt, in Belgium, speaks very much the same language as his neighbor in Welkeuraedt, in Prussia, a few miles off. His habits are similar, and he wishes for nothing better than to trade in peace; and if only that troublesome custom bouse on the frontier could be removed all the better. Annexation? Well, what is the harm of apnexation ?

A visit to Verviers revealed to me something of this state of feeling among the middle and lower classes of the frontier country. In the train I managed to get into conversation with a very intelligent Belgian gentleman, residing at Verviers- a merchant, as I understood-who gave me the impression that commerce, the influx of travellers and the spread of knowledge are gradually sapping the strength of Belgian nationalism, or rather provincialism. My friend was no enemy to what may be called "Fourth-of-July sentiment," or to a rational feeling of patriotism, but he seemed to think them a little wasted on Belgian independence, not to say Belgian isolation.

Though we were alone in the carriage he looked round a little nervously before speaking out his mind, for there are touchy citizens even in this little land of freedom, before whom it is dangerous to give expression to unpalatable truths. Doubly reassured of the absence of listeners, he spoke somewhat to this effect:-"I believe," he said, "there are many of us who, if we cared to own pride at being citizens of the French Republic or ing that it is the destiny of small States to be absorbed into larger ones. Prussia has attracted to herself the petty States of Germany. Germany, or possibly France, will absorb us." "But," I interposed, "you would not like to have your taxes doubled or trebled, which would be the result of apparation to France " "France," he rejoined, would willingly guarantee us certain fiscal exemptions. In fact, she would be only too happy to buy by at any price. She would treat Releinm as Germany is now treating Alsace-Lorrane-pampering and almost spoiling her. Then, mon Dieu (with a shrug of the shoulders). France may not always be so burdened. They say the Left wish to repudiate the dept. It has been done "And may be done again," I observed. "Then you see," be proceeded, "even if we were more taxed through union with France we should still gain from a pecuniary point of view by the removal of commercial barriers.' At present we cannot send goods for a few miles in any direction without stumbing upon our own boundary and being met by export or import duties. Trade hopelessly crippled under such conditions. Union with France would give us larger markets and elbow room.

I noticed that it was always "France" with my worthy acquaintance. The idea of a closer al-Bance with Germany did not present itself to his mind under equally favorable aspects. The countrymen of Prince Sismarck are not popular here: or, perhaps it would be more correct to say that the people sympathize with the French, whose language and many of whose manners and customs they have adopted. It is an undoubted fact that so far back as in the war of 1815 the sympathies of the Belgian population were on the side of the French, at, though a Belgian legion was serving under the Duke of Weilington. Even under the Second Empire, which was a standing menace to Belgiam, it was the despottam of Louis Napoleon rather than union with France that was seared at Brussels. The late war turned a flood of French emigrants upon Beigium and increased the feeling of mutual good will between the two connities.

The gentionian with whom I conversed belonged the higher type of middle class society in Belgium. He was in fact a true representative "Tiers Etat" which ultimately forms the spinion of a nation. As he turnes, the rest of his countrymen will probably end by thinking. Local opinion in Verviers, as iar as I could gather, cared wery little about the rights of the Prusso-Beigian question, but entertained the strongest aversion to the threatened presence of a regiment of chians n the flourishing little town, which is so busy

manufacturing clota. Optaion on "tue southern frontier" closely resembles opinionou the eastern or German frontier: though in the famous old town of Mons I found a strong anti-Franch leeling, which did not surprise me, considering the part Mons has played in the wars of aurope from the days of Louis XIV. to the days of Napoleon. The people of Mons have never forgiven the capture of the once maiden gity by the armies of the Grand Monarch. be difficult to believe in the existence of such a thangh it is only fall to add that it has been fortered and kept alive by subsequent events. recorded that when the French marched into the were supposed to have renounced every earthly. The answer to this question is not that which is

affection, showed that they were still Flemings as | generally supposed. In the first place Prance is

the renowned "Household" troops.
At a case I sat next to a young Belgian officer of the views of "Young Belgium." The youth of a nation generally form the strongest part of its patriotic element. In Beigium young men appear to be a little ashamed of belonging to so small a country. They see that milltary, naval, diplomatic careers would all be indefinitely enlarged by the entry of Belgium into a State of the first rank. As it is, a Beigian officer or civil servant can have no serious hopes from his profession at all, except to attain a competence and retire on a small pension, without honor or distinction. Belgium cannot go to war except in company with a bigger ally who would put her troops in the background. Belgian diplomatists cannot act except in reference to the opinions of a proteoling Power. The young officer said he believed that the discontented were a larger and more dangerous class in Belgium than was generally supposed. These naturally "wish for a row" or for anything that would put a few dollars into their pockets. If annexation would do this they would welcome annexation.

I may add that rich speculators, who would thrive on war contracts, are also a power in this little country, and well represented in the Chamber of Deputies. These gentlemen would not probably object very strongly to the absorption of their native land into France or Germany, but they would naturally like a preliminary war. Whether history will be kind enough to oblige them remains to be seen.

At present writing a rumor is abroad which, if true, would materially accelerate the solution of the Prusso-Beigian question. It is to the effect that Bismarck is endeavoring to create a customs union between Germany. Austria and Italy, which ould have the effect of establishing a sort of Continental blockade against the industrial products of England, France and Relgium. The notion seems altogether preposterous, but we live in strange times, and the Ge-man Chancellor seems to be careless of adding to the number of his enemies.

#### THE RELGIAN LIBERALS.

BRUSSELS, April 22, 1875. The general sympathy of Europe, perhaps an unreasoning thing, but nevertheless a strong one, has been with Belgium during her recent diplomatic strife with Germany. Prince Bismarck has many warm admirers among the Belgians, who, like all quiet people, look up with mingled love and wonder to the strong. Moreover, the great Chancellor has been fighting the battle of the liberal party in Belgium-that party which is opposed to the Catholic Church, and which is now in opposition, with M. Frère Orban, the ablest parliamentary tactitian in Belgium, at its head. But the liberals do not want their battle fought in this rough manner, and are crying out, "Softly, my Prince, you are not going the right way to work. Leave these black robed mummers alone. Do not make martyrs of them as you are doing. You cannot persist in worrying clergymen who have many friends without expecting those friends to take their part. Leave them alone, we

8ay." They might as well advise the quicksliver in a barometer to be still as Prince Bismarck to be quiet, and, therefore, he continues to ask that the Beigian government—at present representing the Church party—shall bridle the tongues and fetter the pens of a persecuted foreign priesthood who have been deprived of their benefices and driven into exile here. "We cannot do this thing," replies the Beigian government, politely-England assenting in the background, with an encouraging nod-"our laws will not permit us to restrain free speech or tree writing." "By no means," assents England; this time with a demure look, not quite so cordial.

"I do not ask you to touch the liberty of your press or your public talkers," replies Prince Bismarck, with dry humor; "I merely think that you can and that you ought to prevent government officers in your country from openly conspiring against my policy, and even against my life, and from faisilying my motives, as well as blackening my character. The Catholic clergy in Belgium are public functionaries. You can, therefore, control them."

"Not so, my Prince," answers Belgium; "our constitution gives us no power to mix directly or indirectly with Church affairs. We have not even a concordat with the Holy See. The Pope appoints our bisnops, and the bisnops only can influence the injerior clergy."

"Pooh!" cries the great Chancellor in his rude way, being accustomed to use summary methods with parsons; "you pay the Catholic clergy; if they will not obey you, you can take away their stipends.

"We crave your pardon, my Prince," responds it, would frankly avow that we should feel greater | Beigium, "the stipends which we pay the Catnolic clergy are not in the nature of salaries from of the German Empire, and we cannot help reflect- the public purse, revocable at pleasure. On the contrary, they have a vested right in them. After Cource property in Belgium and been confiscated a compensation was awarded by law to the Catholic priesthood, and we are legally bound to pay it. Our constitution is very explicit on this point.

"Stuff," whispers Prince Bismarck, modulating that loud voice of his a little, after consultation with a learned friend or two; "your scruples are mere moonshine in water; we had them once in Germany, and they gave my predecessors a vast deal of trouble. If your laws are not strong enough to protect you from getting into mischie! with me, make new laws which will be strong enough."

"An :" says Belgium, dublously, and there the matter rests, with Prince Bismarck glumly watching the situation, till Belgium shall venture to make ber utterances plain.

This is not an easy task at the present writing. Prince Bismarck's attitude toward the Catholic Church is suiten and menacing. He insists that all the fighting shall be on his side, all the hard words. all the gain, all the excitement and pleasure of the game. Two must not play at it. He wishes to strike the Catholics and to have things so managed that the Catholics shall not defend them salves. England, Austria, France and Italy would like to see the game played out on other terms. Russia pretends to consider the whole question as unworthy of her attention; a high-handed aractice, which saves argument when the wary Cab not of St. Petersburg has none to offer. It may always be observed when Russia is doing or about to do anything sir. Among her supporters, however, Belgium can only really count upon England, and upon her only with reservations. England could not send a large contingent to Belgium, while protecting her own interests during a Europeau war; and, if Belgium were seriously attacked, she would have her hands full. There is a strong probability that Prince Bismarck will, indeed, allow the pres ent quarrel to end without decided action on his part, but he is evidently storing up a series of complaints against Beigium for future use. By and by, parhaps very shortly, we shall what he means to do with Germany is at this moment so completely prepared for war in Europe that the Chancellor is anxious to do whatever is to be done for the aggrandizement or security of the Empire as soon as possible. Now Russia is friendly; a lew years hence, under a new empire, she may be hustrie to Germany. Now France and Austria are both smarting under deseat, and poweriess, without armies and without allies, a few years bence both France and Austria may be more formidable. Now England is without allies, and strongly distaclined to enter upon wars from which she has everything to lose and nothing to gain. The Engu-h Queen has Gorman sympathies; a few years nence a Danish princess may share the throne, or a prince whose blood is half Danish may fill it. Now Germany has Bismarck, Mottee, Roon and Prince Frederick Charles to guide her on to victory; a few years hence her most consummate captains may be dead, and the warlike old King

imited energy and ambition. The real question before the world is not whether there will be a war in Europe, but how soon it will break out and where it will com sence city in the year 1601, the very Cordellers, who said what objects will probably be obtained by it?

gone too, having given place to a successor of

well as Catholics, and looked suitably at the glit-giving and will give no pretent to Germany for tering uniforms and splendid acconfroments of crushing her out of the rank of nations; and were she to force an aggressive war upon France with out reason the general good sense and good feel-Guides from whom I contrived to elicit some of | ing of mankind would take part with France. Russia, alarmed for her Baltic provinces, must stand aloof, at least, if not actively hostile; and France would have Austria, Denmark and the Catuolic States so far on her side that, considering the internal dissensions in Germany, with the growing discontent of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, sae might resume the struggle under more advantageous conditions than she lately sued for peace. Indeed, the lar-sighted statesmen of Germany and Russia are watching each other uneasity; and Prince Bismarck is understood to have seen clearly of late that German interests imperatively demand an alliance instead of a war with France. Germany has no sort of use for Belgium. A large Catholic population reinforcing the Catholics of the Rhenish provinces would be a terrible element of weakness for the new Empire, which is so resolutely Protestant, and Germany cas territory enough. What she wants, or believes she wants, is seacoast and colonies to add naval power to her military strength. Both of these desired advantages Holland would give her if she took possession of it. Beigium would give her neither. Therefore, it is believed by persons who are soldom misinformed, that a secret treaty will be made between Germany and France by which it shall be agreed that France shall take Belgium unopposed, in exchange for the ferfeited provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and that Germany snall have flolland. The business, it is rumored, will be managed in this fashion. Germany, under some specious pretext, will occupy Holland, and France will move troops into Belgium, as though the Low Countries were to be the battle ground between them, and then, with much journalistic and parhamentary outery in all nations, the affair will be left in the hands of the diplomacies, who will deal with it as usual, leaving both parties in possession of what they have got, when it cannot be taken from them. It is a tangled skein of policy and not very clean; but then European politics have never been pretty things, though statecraft is so pre-eminently beautiful (of course) among us in America.

#### THE GERMAIN GIRLS.

A PLEA FOR HELP FOR THE UNFORTUNATE CHILDREN BECENTLY RESCUED FROM THE CHEVENNES BY INDIAN AGENT MILES.

The following letter from John D. Miles, the Indian agent to the Cheyennes, has been forwarded to us for publication :-

Indian agent to the Cheyennes, has been forwarded to us for publication:

W. Van Wisker, New York—
I can assure thee oil behalf of the Germain girls that the interest mamiested in thy kind letter is duly appreciated. In this worth, unfortunate children, will interest mamiested in thy kind letter is duly appreciated. In this worth, unfortunate children, will interest manifested worthy, unfortunate children, will interest manifested worthy unfortunate children and the form thee that Catharine E. and Sophia L., ared seventien and two ty years, are new at this agency and altending our mission school and have so far recovered iron the effects of their cruel captivity as to enjoy good health, and are in fine spirits. The two younger chairen, Julia and Nancy Adelaide, are now at Fort leavenworth, Kunsas, and are kindly cared for by the unitiary officers. Confress, at its last session, appropriated \$5.000 from the Chevenne lunds for the benefit of the two less mance children to be placed on the books of the treasury of the United States, to bear understant the rate of five per cent per annum, to be used from time to time, as may be necessary, for their matriciance, education and Support until two arrived at the are of the per cent per annum, to be used from time to time, as may be necessary, for their matriciance, education and Support until two arrived at the age of worth of the two older girls, owing to the appropriation, but I think the alvoy is the substance. No provision was made for the two older girls, owing to the fact that the news of their resum but to rendered washington at the time the appropriation but passed. An effort will be made next winter to get a little amount for the two older girls, while the education has been somewhat neclected, yet they are very intelligent and the resumptions ended their sufferings while in the hands of the Chevennes unittellight of the girls while in the hands of the Chevennes unittellight of the girls with girls people.

He would also suggest that the churches and capacity o

received, on account up to date. VIZ :Company B, Fifth infaniry, with compilments... \$46 0)
Company F, Sixth oxalry, with compilments... 70 0,0
Company H, Firth infanity, with compilments... 28 75
Booss presented by Cheyennes and sold for their
Length... 197 25 Agency employes..... ...\$392 00

I herewith enclose copy of resolutions adopted by the people of high, thowart county, Kanasa, giving expressions of their teclings and views, and also showing the high exteen that was entertsined by them for the Garmani ramity, who resided with them for one year prior to their heaving on their ratal journey to Colorado. I desire that thou prebare and present to some of the leading journals a statement of their case, with the information that an opportunity is now offered by which help may be extended to a worthy object. Trusting that the Lord may open the hearts or our people and bless our every effort to assist each other temporally and spiritually, I am thy friend. JOHN 0. Milchs, United States Indian Agent.

The following are the Eigin resolutions referred to in the above 1sttor:—

The following are the Eigin resolutions referred to in the above latter:

Whereas John Germain and a pertion of his large family were inhumanic mardered in Kansas on the lith of Noromber, 1874, and the remainder taken captive by the Cheyenne lucinus and for many months subsected to the most bruial treatment; and whereas the German ismily resided in this neighborhood for about one year prior to their capture and murder, and it is firting and proper that this community should alve some purite expression with reference to this fleadish outrage; therefore, Resolved, That while John Germain resided in this community he inspired us with great respect by his fleatisty in the property of the community he inspired us with great respect by his fleatisty. Find the capture and murder of the Germain lamily explaited in the capture and murder of the Germain lamily explaited in the capture and murder of the Germain lamily explaited in the research of the general find he capture and surface and representative in tomeres, and also upon the galows.

Besolved, That we call upon our Senators and Representative in tomeres, and also upon the pulpit and the press, to cry aloud, and crase not until the rescued children are educated and analysis of this community are conditive extended to the military and agency people, and especially to John to Mice and his estimable lady, at the Cheyenne Agency, for the kindness they have extended to the military and agency people, and especially to John to Mice and his estimable lady, at the Cheyenne Agency, for the kindness they have extended to the military and agency people.

All journals friendly to these children are re-quested to copy toe proceedings of this meeting.

## PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.

Frederick Henry, aged forty-one years, residing at No. 120 Forsyth street, while at work last evening at No. 487 Broadway, accidentally left down a flight of states and received several severe scalp wounds and contusions of the spine. He was at-tended at the Eighth precinct station house and sent to Bellevus hospital.

SINKING OF A DOCK IN BROOKLYN.

The dock at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyb. fell into the water yesterday alternoon, causing a oss of 10,000 tons of coal, valued at \$50,000. The sock, which was 223 feet in length, was owned by to the Steamer Coal Compuny and Charles II. Bass & Co. It was covered with the bins of the cont company, which were filled, causing a great weight on the dock. The strength of the ebb tide weight on the dock. The strength of the obb tide vesterday caused the dock to all, precipitating the coat, one horse and two carts into the water. The accident occurred just at dunier time; had it been as nour carlier or later a large number of lives would have been lost, as a gang of men were working on the dock during the forenous. More oran can be recovered, and it will be necessary to rebuild the dock from the buildhead. The total loss is \$63,000.

## PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A BARTENDER PATALLY BEATEN IN BROOKLYN. A young man named Peter O'Brien is dying la St. Peter's Hospital, at Hicks and Congress streets. Brooklyn, from the effects of a beating be received on the night of the 26th uit, in Thomas Garvey's liquor store, corner of Smith and Baltic streets, where he was employed as a bartender. He was injured in a drunken row by three men, whose was injured in a drawards yow by three mon, whose manners are unknown to the poice, one of whom structs bim on the owns with attacker. Upon the arrival of the poice O'Brien remad to make a complaint against his assailants and they were not arrested. The injured man had grown so much worse that it was louden necessary to remove unit to the hospital, and Coroner shows was notified to take his ante-morten statement, vesterrony atternages. It was in accordance with the above faces.

An Exciting Election Results in a New Departure.

The 107th Annual Dinner at Delmonico's.

A Distinguished Gathering of Solid Merchants, Bankers and Statesmen.

### Speeches by Fernando Wood, William C. Bryant, Jackson Schultz, Postmaster General Jewell and Others.

The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce was beld at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, inst evening, the President in the chair. Fully 200 members and invited guests participated in one of the most interesting reunions the merchants and business men of the city have ever taken part in. The decorations were of the most elaborate character. Over the President was an eagle on the wing, bearing an evergreen ribbon, in which was woven the motto, "Non nobis nati Solem." Surmounting this was a shield of myrtle and laurel leaves, with the letters "N. Y.," and extending from it "Chamber of Commerce, Founded A. D. 1768," on two bands of smilax. In the four corners of the banqueting hall were massive bowers of growing plants, representing the floral products of the four points of the com-pass. On the table of invited guests, to the right of the President, was a large steamship modelled in flowers and on another part of the table inland commerce was typified by a floral locomotive. Other rich and appropriate designs in flowers were scattered in profusion over the tables. A very presty one was a mound of elegant flowers in front of the President, and from it was a waite carrier pigeon bearing a card with the name of Mrs. W. E. Dodge, wife of the President. On the tables were seen also the tobacco and cotton plants, sheaves of Western grain and corn, standing upon pedestals of rich flowers, fishes nestling in flowers, and invi ed guesta were :- Hon. Smith Ely. Jr., Hon. Benj. A. Willis, Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. John R. Brady, Mayor Hunter, Brooklyn: General John Newton, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Vincent, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Cook, E. M. Archibald, British Consul: Waldemar de Rodisco, Russian Consul; Hypolite de Uriarte, Spanish Consul, Hon. Noah Davis, Hon. Henry E. Davies, George; Jones, David M. Stone, John B. Bouton, Whitelaw William Cuilen Bryant, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hon, A. W. Tenney, S. Endicot Peabody, London; Judge Wallace, Syracuse: Rev. A. P. Put-

At the conclusion of the dinner the following LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN

were read:—

AUGUSTA, Me., May 4, 1873.

GENTLEMEN-Be pleased to accept my sincere thanks for your polite invitation to dine with the Chamber of Commerce of New York on the 6th inst. Nothing could give me more pleasure than to meet the honored members of an association that has done so much to advance the interests of American commerce, and it is with the utmost regret that 1 flad myself compolled to decline, imperative engagements, previously made, demand my presence elsewhere at that time. Very sincerely and respectfully.

respectfully.

EXECUTIVE CHARBER, ALBANY, May 1, 1875.

GENTLEMEN-The state of the public business at the present time will not admit of my withdrawal from it long enough to enable use to attend the anniversary ranquet on the 6th inst. The surrender of the pleasures that occasion would afford I count among the sacrifices demanded of me by duty to great public interests which pseudarly concern the commercial classes, and largely concern our whole people. With assurances of high consideration for the important body you represent, and for yourselves, I am, very truly yours.

SAMUSL J. TILDEN.

Letters regretting their inability to be present were received from U. S. Grant, President of the States; Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State: Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. William W. Belknap. Atthe request of Catharine E. Germain, the eddest of the survivors, have given bonds, and papers of guardianship are being issued for the Probate Judge of Douglass county. Kansas. In accepting this trust I desire to assure them that their greatest good, temporal and eternal, shall be my sim. They do not desire to return to Georgia, as school advantages are not so good as in the West they preper being placed to good homes and good schools in Kansas. Steps will be taken at once to this end. Contributions for their benefit might be gett to the Sational Hauk. Lawrence, Kansas (above bank is a designated depository), where I keep my official account as United States Indian Agent, and have this day forwarded the above amount to be placed to my erectias "George William Curtis, Major General butions be sent at any time, let them be addressed as above, marked "For Germain Chidren," and from whom donated or contributed, in order that I may make the proper entry on my books to suite with the Court. W. Hadley, cashier, will forward to mathe account of all deposits thus made. I herewith enclose copy of resolutions addred by the I herewith enclose copy of resolutions addred by the Province of Eighn, doward county, Kansas giving expressions of the court of the county and views, and also showing the Havemeyer, Consul for Austria; Hon. William porsteemer, Lieutenant Governor; F. T. Freingnuysen, T. T. Runyoo, Chancellor of New Jersey; Charles A. Dana, Jonn A. King, Jacob Van Atta, New Jersey; Francis Kernan, Ehjan Waid, J. W. Hasted, H. A. N. Beach, A. R. Linderman and Frederick W. Seward, Jr. The latter gentieman in closing his letter remarks:—

The return of better times in the commercial metropolis and in the baion is largely dependent upon early popular recognition of the truths which the chamber has pointed out that cheap transportation between last and west peace and raterom relations between North and south and resumption of specie bayments everywhere are the roads, and the only roads, by which we shall regain commercial stability and national prosperity.

we shall regain commercial stability and national prosperity.

The first toast given by President Dodgo was
"fine Frosident of the United States—a Worthy
Successor of the Pather of his Country, both in the
Field and in the Cabbnet," (Cries or "On, on I"
and laughter, followed by cheers.) Mr. Podge
colled up the Postmaster General, Mr. Jewell, who
made a happy speech, in which he made the statement that New York pays forty per cent of all the
newspaper postage of the country. The last
quarter it paid \$60,000 against Chicago's
\$13,000, Boston's \$13,000 and Philadelphia's
\$12,000 for newspaper postage. Mr. Jewell expressed the hope that the Chamber of Commerce
would assist in defeating inflation, and he looked
for the day when New York would be the centre of
the commercial and financial transactions of the

world.

"Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria" was responded to by Mr. Archivald, the British Consul, who gave some statistics as to the commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain, and warned our merchants of the danger of hising our commercial surremacy, owing to the effects of the young glams on the North-Canada-or to deepen and cularge her canais.

"The State of New York" called out Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, who spoke of the debt we, as a city, owe to the statesmen who bulk, in the last centeration our canast and unless we wak-

Shewart L. Woodford, who spoke of the debt we, as a city, owe to the statesmen who built, in the last generation, our cannas; and unleas we wakened up the New York of to-morror would full behind Canaba in the hasding of the grain of the West. It it was the ioreacht of the Witt Cinton which dug the canada, it behoves us to see that neither Canada nor the South outstrips us in the great work. He complimented Governor Thises for taking the Canada Ring by the heels and choking it. For such service he deserves the civic crown, and it is the duty of all good cinzens of whatever party to undold his names. (Loud cheers.)

"The City of New York." to which Mayor Wickham, who was ectained by sickness, was expected to respond, was honored by Judge Brady, who made a witty specon of ten minutes, in which he made a witty specon of ten minutes, in which he made a witty specon of the minutes, in which he was resounced to by Rev. The mas it. Vermiles: "The Creviating Redmin," by Judge Noah Davis: "Louris of Arbitration," by Judge Noah Davis: "Louris of Arbitration," by Judge Noah Davis: "Louris of Arbitration," by Judge Noah Davis: "The Army," "The Navy" and "Woman," EFFERD OF Acknows. S. Schutz."

Mr. Scholtz responded to the toast of "Our Tarif Laws" and opened als remarks by declaring that the merchants, as well as all thoughful persons are demanding a revenue tariff and a customs service economically and justiy administered. The uncessities of our government demand that Tally \$185,000,000 shall be collected from

the necessities of our government demand teat from strength mercelles in the hard knocks death to foreign merchandise. The vacilating foreign policy of our government for buil a century has embarrassed our merchants, and never works so than since our tariff has been adjusted on the fallacious idea of protection to American industry. But the time has now arrived when the whole subject may be safely are produced out of he omman or party pointes. The difficulty now is one of revone and not of protection. We may safely hand over to the protection when the requisite revenue. Failing to get a proper result from such action as they compend over to the former irrends of free trade and over to the former irrends of free trade and over to the former irrends of free trade and over to the former irrends of free trade and over to the former irrends of free trade and over to the former irrends of free trade and over to the former irrends of free trade and adjust a tariff in a revenue basis. There never has been any difficulty about securing an adjust a tariff in a revenue of the former irrends of free trade and adjust a tariff in a revenue of the first of the freedom of the former irrends of free trade and adjust a tariff in a revenue of the first of the freedom of the former irrends of free trade and adjust a tariff in a revenue of the first of the freedom of the former irrends of free trade and adjust a tariff in a revenue of the first of the freedom of the former irrends of free trade and adjust a tariff in a revenue of the first of the freedom of the former irrends of the freedom of the former in this city and state by the present intensity and the freedom of the former in this street in the form of the former intensity and the fr The necessities of our government demand tout

See Section of Section 2018. See Section 1982. See Section 1982. See Section 2018. S

per sunt a in the increase. The passenger business on the city roads is more than we that free harisem Rail one and greater than the passenger mininge of the New York Central Railroad in its 550 mins operated by steam. The difference in the time now occupied by people it going and returning daily to business, if more rapid transit inclinies were intrinsice, would afford ten hours per day of productive inport to 20,000 persons for every working our, now lost by the greent slow passinger conveyance of the house car. It may be said that the city's advancement in Wealth and potential will commignee with the introduction of a more rapid system of conveyance. The whole island will then be appeally pupulated. As the Central Park is now amount the single object of pride and interest to all the cityens, so shall this metropole, then become an object of battonial pride, just as Paris is the pride of all France, and just as flome was the glory of the Roman Ampire of the Casars.

Mr. Wood next recred to the necessity for lower taxallon and asserted!—"In my judgment the while manipal government of this city should be absolutely unit entrepy in the bands of one man—the chief magistrate—while the power to appoint and remove all sucordinates of every cass. I also malbority should be held to the most rigit accountability, not only for his was acts bus rigit accountability, not only for his was acts the right products in the state of every per or uniner sitm. They should be ideded somewhere po er to remove and subment him is never in the state of every and subment him is never in the state of every and subment him is never in the state of every per or uniner sitm. They should be ideded somewhere po er to remove and subment him is never in the state of every per or uniner sitm.

and things bill it be violated that the contract to person every requirement of law made for the government of the city. There should be no contract for public work, no less for public officers, no term for sayo, of less than ten years, who should not be circled to less than ten years, who should not be circled to less than ten years, who should not be circled to less than the circled that he can be considered to the legislature to after or amond the circled that he can be considered to the ten of offices. It have always thought that without some such undamental provisions as these we should have no economy, no stability, no good and efficient government, and no reduction of expenses. Call this one man power if you bease, but it is demanded by the interests and prosperity of our city.

In response to the toast, "The Treas," William C. Strant referred to honest and dismonest journalists, and claimed that as a class the journalists were wiser and noore virtuous than our jegislators. He referred to the hard knocks dealt to risud and corruption in this city and Stale by the piess, and its generous support of develor triages warrare upon the Cami Ring. If the Legislator of thus Stale by the green the defining contracts as stated to the upon ministry with which the press.

Mr. Schuliz nointed out the abuses that at pres- | lar ticket, headed by ex-Mayor Opdyke, by sixtyfour votes. This election has been one of the most exciting that has occurred for years, and the habit has been usually for the Chamber to elect the ticket reported by the Committee on Nominations For several weeks there has been an undercur For several weeks there has been an undercurrent at work on the part of members who are dissatisfied with Mr. Opdyke, growing out of business sealousies and the impression that se is too much of an indistinguist to suit the hard money interests of the Chamber, and the result was the nomination of an independent ticket and an appeal to the members to make a rew departure, Messes, J. Pierpont Morgan, C. D. Borden and J. C. Rope acted as fellers. The following are the respective tickets:—

\*\*Regular Ticket\*\*

\*\*Ladenculent Ticket\*\*

The Standing Committees on both tickets were

AFRAID TO MEET HIS CREDITORS.

A WELL KNOWN MERCHANT COMMITS SUICIDE ON ACCOUNT OF BUSINESS REVERSES-INQUEST BY CORONER WOLTMAN.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Henry Bodenheimer, of No. 236 East Nucteenth street, was found in the sub-cellar of No. 38 Vesey street with his throat cut, he having committed suicide. About eleven o'clock yester day morning Mr. Bodenneimer went to the store of Schaffert & Nephews, at No. 38 Vesey street. on some business, and, after being at that place some time, he disappeared in a rather mysterious manner. His presence being required, search was instituted for him, and, after some time, he was found lying in the cellar, with his throat cut, by Henry Brickenbel, a clerk, and Edward Tyler, a porter, employed by the above

farm. Coroner Woltman was notified of his death, and held an inquest last evening at Bodonnel-mer's late residence.

The first witness examined was W. H. Farring-ton, M. D., who testified as follows:—I reside at the Astor House; about two o'clock yesterday afternoon I was called to No. 38 Vesey street, and

the Astor House; about two o'clock yesterday alternoon I was called to No. 33 Yesey street, and on proceeding to the sub-cellar in the year of it found deceased lying in a large pool of blood; his turoat was cut and a penknie was near his right hand; in my opinion death was caused by hemorrhage from a wound in the throat.

The brother-in-law of the deceased, Edward Melius, was next examined. He testified as follows:—I reside at No. 334 East Nineteenth street; I am brother-in-law of the deceased; the deceased was in the dry goods business, and lately met with heavy losses, which compeiled him to fail; since that time his mind has been affected; I think to has not been in his right mind for the last three mouths; I saw him the hight before last and then he had a wild look and was muon excited; since his failure in business he had an office at No. 38 Yesey street; there was to be a meeting of his creditors, at the corner of Chambers street and West Broadway at two o'clock yesterday afternoon and he was afraid to meet them in the excited comution of his mind, imagining that he would be arrested and imprisoned; I was sent for yesterday and tound him dead.

Henry Brickenbel, the clerk, and Edward Tyler, the porter, in the employ of Schamert, & Nephews, who found him lying in the sub-cellar with his throat cut, testified to that face, and also to his erratic sections during the morning.

The jury, after being out a short time, brought in the following verdict:—"Henry Bodenheimer came to his cetter being out a short time, brought in the following verdict:—"Henry Bodenheimer came to his cetter at the morning of the stroy of the mind."

THE MISSING STEAMER METROPOLIS.

#### THE MISSING STEAMER METROPOLIS

A HERALD reporter called last evening at the office of Messrs. Lunt Brothers, the agents of the missing steamer Metropolis, which left the island of Bermuda on the 15th of April, and of which no tidings have been received since she was tast spoken, in a disabled condition, on the 25th of April, at about 140 miles to the southeast of Bar negat, to inquire if any later news had been received, but the agents stated that no further tid ings had been received. It cannot be dissembled any longer that serious apprehensions as to the salety of the vessel are now entertained by many

any longer that serious apprehensions as to the saiety of the vessel are now entertained by many experienced seafaring men.

The passengers on board the Metropolis are;—Mrs. Whilam Ing, of Baltimore, wife of William Ing, of the Auditor's Office. Baltimore and Olio Railroad, and her four smail children, a servant, and Mrs. William T. James. travelling in company of Mrs. Ing; Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Someri and child, Messrs. R. G. Hopkins, W. H. McCartny, A. Murdock, W. Haydeu, H. Smith and W. Murphy—seventeen in all. Five others—Mr. and Mrs. Blocker, C. H. Williams, Fatrick Doylan and J. Beam—were taken of by the bark Jacob.

The following is a list of the officers and crew of the Metropolis.—Captain, T. S. Ellis; mate, D. B. Peterson; second mate, J. S. Hull; purser, George A. Clark; seamen, William Hayward, Heary Mountjoy, James Dixon, Jacob Compton, Michael Smilvan and Thomas Williams; engineer, Islaet H. Fuar; first assistant, J. W. Howland; other, J. R. Berryman; Bremen, John Kelly, David Dewaj and John McGooin; coalpassers, Heary Cunning ham and William Madding; stewardess, Leonora Cant; cook, George H. Peterson; second cook, Del Von Frankun; boy, Joseph son; second cook, Del Von Frank in; boy, Joseph Peters; porter, Robert Hazelton—say twenty-four souls in all.

## LARGE CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

Yesterday evening the veteran Customs Inspector, Andrew McCort, and Inspector Peter Hagan seized upward of \$7,000 worth of smuggled goods on board the bark Osceo, halling from Halifax, Nova Scotia, which vessel arrived in this port on the 1st inst. from Cienfaegos, in Cuba, with a on the 1st inst. from Cienfaegos, in Cuba, with a cargo of sugar for Mesers. Bruglere & Avilas. The captain of the vessel is J. Fuiton, who is now lying sick in his berth. The samugaled goods of waten no mention is made in the samp's manifest, were found conceased in his cabin by said inspectors. Among the many articles captured, and which, it is understoos, were purchased by Captain Fuitor at Giasgow, in Scotland, previous to his proceeding to Cuba, are thirty rolls of broadcioth valued at \$5,000, ten barress of ale, 100 dozen or wooden shirts and a general assortment of other goods, which will be taken by Inspector McCort to the seizure room of the Custom House to day to be appraised.

## POLICE TRIALS.

THE DISCIPLES OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMS EXHIBIT-ING THEIR ENOWLEDGE OF CLUB EXERCISE. Commissioner Voornis sat at Beadquarters ves

terday to conduct the trials of delinquent policemen. The court room was crowded, and a great deal of interest was manifested in all the cases but especially in two clubbing cases from the The first was that of Officers Max Meirs and

Timothy Harrington, of the Fourth precinet, charged with clubbing Rienard Bohan, of Variek street, without any cause or provocation. At midnight, on April 27, as is alleged by Mr. Bonan. he was standing in Pearl street, when Officer Max Meirs accosted him and asked him what he was going and where he lived. Boosn answered he was merely resting himself, and that he lived in Varick street. Bohan, on being told to move on, went toward an alley way near by. The officer followed him into the alleyway and struck him on out at the time "For Goo's sake don's kin me!" A number of citizens gathered around, and Officer Nerve rapped for assistance. Officer Harrington then came up, and both men chobed him unmerchally wante taking their prisoner to the station house. When orought into the station house. When orought into the station house, when orough her prisoner to the station house, when orough her prisoner to the station house, when orough her prought to the station house, when orough her prought to the station house, when orough her prought to the Men or the property of the majestrate of the station of the officers, but their evidence not being satisfactory to the Magistrate be was discharged. Both officers sware yesterday that Bohan assumed them, and that he was a man known to be violent and dangerous to the community. As in the Police Court, their evidence was looked upon as lacking ioundation. Bohan's appearance yesterday was sufficient testimony of the beating his had received. His head was cut in severa places, and was covered with bandages. The case was referred to the full Board for action, and the officers in question will be all probability suffer the pennity of their brutality.

Justus Framberstein, a boy about fourteen years of age, appeared with his hand in a sing. He charged Officer Withiam H. tai-a, of the Fourtus precibet, with breaking two of his fingers by a blow of the Cubb. In James stree, on the might of the 20th of April, Officer Taits excued bilmself by againg that he was indicowing a man whom he wanted to arrest, and that the boy jumped our from terrowd of others and tried to intercept his progress and he struck him with the club by mistake, On the part of the bod the testimons pointed to the soft his he was chooled wit out any real cause. This case also was reserved to the limit heard. the head with the club, Bohan crying out at the time "For God's sake do